

COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 57.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1826. [Price 1s.



“ Though Standing Armies and Sedition Bills and Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills are dreadfully powerful things, their power is not of that kind which enables people to pay taxes. In all human probability, the whole of the interest of the Debt, and all the Sinecures and Pensions and Salaries, and also the expenses of a thundering Standing Army, will continue to be made up, by taxes, by loans from the Bank, by Exchequer Bills, by every species of contrivance, to the latest possible moment, and until the whole of the paper system, amidst the war of opinions, of projects, of interests and of passions, shall go to pieces like a ship upon the rocks.”—REGISTER, MARCH 1817.

NEW PROJECTS.

TO MONEY-HOARDERS.

Kensington, 14th February, 1826.

MY FRIENDS,

Sensible men, who have attended to my advice, you now feel the good effects of your wise conduct. The words, taken as my motto to this Register, were put upon paper in that address, which I caused to be published at the moment that I was stepping on board ship, in order to save myself from the dungeons of SIDMOUTH and CASTLE-REACH. Look at the present proceedings in the “COLLECTIVE WISDOM;” then look at the MORTO; then say, whether you do not believe, that there is reason, and

solid reason, to expect that even this prophecy will be verified.

The NEW PROJECTS, now before the “COLLECTIVE WISDOM,” will, if carried into effect, or, if pushed to any considerable extent, produce new and dreadful calamities, though these will fall where they ought to fall; but I shall speak of this more fully by-and-by. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought out his *new project* on Friday, the 10th inst.; and, during the speeches of that day, there came forth some *pretty enough confessions*; amongst which were the following:—

Mr. ROBINSON (Prosperity) said, that he was *sorry* that the Small-Note Bill was passed; he also said, that the country had recently narrowly escaped from *general convulsion*.

P

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

Mr. BARING (the plethora-man) said, that the *house was still on fire*.

Mr. HUSKISSON (the free-trade man) said, that if the "panic" had lasted **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** longer, all transactions would have come to an end, except by **BARTER**!

Here, then, my friends, is their own account of that system, which they have created, which they have applauded, which they have upheld, and for wishing to put an end to which they and their minions, and their myrmidons have so long been calumniating me! When **Mr. HUSKISSON** talked of "*barter*," what sort of barter did he suppose *half a million of working people*, in the *WEN*, were to carry on? What did he expect that *these* were to offer in *exchange* for bread and meat and beer? What, above all things, did he suppose that the *soldier* was to give in *exchange* for these necessities of life? *His* would, indeed, have been an *exchange* of a curious kind! And who, out of the *half-million*, would have had any thing much better to *barter*?

In short, my friends, here are the Ministers themselves avowing, that that *dreadful scene*, which I have (amidst loads of abuse) endeavoured to prepare for them; here they are avowing, that we were within *forty-eight hours* of beholding this most horrible scene of hunger and force arrayed against feebleness and property! And here they are ascribing our escape to mere chance; or, at the very best, to the *interference of the Bank of England*! So, here we are loaded with taxes, under which we can hardly stagger along; here we are supporting the most costly govern-

ment that the world ever saw; here are we told that we have the wisest legislature in the world, and the one that "*works*" the best in the world; here are we, punished with banishment for life, if we utter that which has even a *tendency* to bring either branch of this legislature into *contempt*; here are we told by the Ministers themselves, that we, in the midst of profound peace, without any discontents in the country, are brought to within *forty-eight hours* of *general anarchy and confusion*, and that, too, by measures proposed by those Ministers themselves, and adopted by that same legislature!

BARING said, that the *house was still on fire*, and that, therefore, this was *not the time* to think of repairing it in a way to prevent future fires. He, resorting to chirurgical similes, said, that, while the patient was in a *high fever*, the *diseased limb ought not to be cut off*. If, by *fire* and *fever*, he mean the ruin of merchants and dealers, he is right enough in saying that it is *still going on*. But, when and how is this ruin to stop? Not till *nearly a general bankruptcy* have taken place. The truth is, that, in *paper-money* and *bills* all the trading and even the farming community are involved. This *paper-money* and these *bills* are, for the greater part, without any basis in *goods* of any kind. The parties who have to pay them can, in general, pay no part of them in *real money*, or in *goods*. Called upon for payment, and not having the means, they *break*, and each drags down a portion of the community along with him.

As a specimen of what is going on, take this fact. *Raw Cotton* was bought and imported, during

"prosperity," to an enormous amount: they say, nearly *three millions*. The French and Germans could *get none*, such was the demand in "prosperity" England, owing to the blessings "dispensed from the ancient portals." Well, the "prosperity" gave us the *whole* of it. This cotton the French and Germans are now buying here, and taking it away, at just *half the price* that our "prosperity" people paid the Americans for it! And this is one of the causes of Mr. HUSKISSON's great and *boasted* amount of exports! Not with respect to cotton only, but with respect to *all merchandise*, the remark holds good; and the manufactures of France and Germany are now actually set up and supported by the losses of England; which losses have been occasioned by that paper-money, for the pouring forth of which Messrs. ROBINSON and HUSKISSON now express their *sorrow*, while, however, they very snugly keep their offices and their emoluments!

The second day's debate, which took place on *Monday* last, brought out Mr. CANNING, who really seemed to have been set at work by me to rail against the paper-money system as a *whole*. He said, amongst others, these things: —that small paper-money and gold could not *co-exist*; —that nothing short of a *convulsion of nature* should make him assent to bank-restriction and legal-tender; —that the paper-money makers had *usurped the king's prerogative*; —that their notes *kept the word of promise to the ear*, but *not to the touch*; —[He did not say, that he had *read the Register*.] —that the putting down of

small notes ought to have taken place *long ago*; —that the system was *radically erroneous*; —that that WISE man, Mr. BURKE, wrote to him (Canning), when the first issue of small notes was about to take place, and said, "if Mr. Pitt put out one pound notes, *he will never see a guinea again*"; —that this prophecy was *verified*; —that it was now undeniable, it was now proved, that *small notes would not suffer gold to circulate along with them*; —and that, therefore, our choice lay between *a debased paper-money* and *a real return to gold coin*.

Mr. CANNING did not say how he was consistent when he sang "huzza for the PILOT that *weathered the storm*!" He did not praise Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, who said, in 1822, that "if a hundred of the wisest men that ever lived had been employed for twenty years in finding out the best means of *national prosperity*, they could not have hit upon any thing so effectual as *one pound notes and legal tender*; a blessing which not only came to us by *mere accident*, but one which we, at first, looked upon as a *calamity*." However, Mr. Canning did that which was a great deal better: he repeated many of my arguments against the infernal paper-money; and he concluded by saying, that he hoped to see the day, when the labouring man would have a *fowl in his pot, and a piece of gold in his pocket*." To this I say AMEN, begging, however, to substitute *bit of bacon* for *fowl*.

I am, by no means, disposed to find fault with the present conduct of the Ministers, as far, at least,

as relates to the measure that they have before the House. How can I, indeed, find fault with that, which, if adhered to, will, in time, and that time not long, produce a total blowing up of this nefarious system of paper-money, of fraud, of corruption, of oppression, and of starvation? How can I, who have so long laboured in vain to drive off the abominable *rag-rooks*, disapprove of a measure which safely lodges *the lead* in their carrion carcasses? Friday and Monday nights last were two dreadful nights for these ill-omened birds. The Quaker-crew will long remember, "2d Month, "6th day of second week and 2d "day of 3d week." In their next annual report of "*sufferings*," they will certainly not forget those two nights. The rooks will "*caw*" about for some time yet; but, their cawing will be feebler and feebler every day. The *lead will be in them*; they will drop from their perches one at a time; and they will be found cold and stiff, when their neighbours least expect it. This is what I want to see; this is what I have prayed for, during the last twenty-two years of my life; and this I shall now see accomplished.

Mr. Peel, in the course of his speech, in the first night of the debate, said distinctly, "If my Bill had been carried into full effect, there would not, at this day, have been a single one pound note in the country." Thus, then, we have Mr. Peel himself bearing witness to the accomplishment of my Long-Island prophecy. No, no, my Oxford Buck, representative of the learned University, late Orangeman and mortal enemy of the Catholics; there

would not have been a single one pound note in the country, *nor a single five pound note*; and, there would not have been a single penny of rent paid in the whole kingdom, upon even the best of arable land, that is to say, unless the Parliament had adopted my plan of equitable adjustment, which, pray bear in mind, would have taken a good slice from the church and would have swept away the infernal rotten boroughs.

However, as to the present measure, it has, as far as it goes, my hearty concurrence; and shall certainly have all the support that I am happy to give it. It is hard to say, *precisely*, what this measure is. The resolution of Mr. Robinson has had so many versions given it in the newspapers, that I hardly know what it really is in its detail. But, the tendency of it I gather clearly enough for my present purpose. It is the intention of the Act which is about to be brought in to do this: *to prevent the making of any new notes for a less sum than that of five pounds; and to put an end to all notes under five pounds at the end of three years from this day; in other words, no new Small-notes are to be made, and all those that are now made are to be prevented from circulating at the end of three years.*

Now, as far as this measure goes, I decidedly approve of it. It is, indeed, directly in the teeth of the Small-note Bill of 1822. When that Bill was passed, I expressed my abhorrence of it; I said, "It is a RESPIRE; it is only a RESPIRE; the evil will come back upon you again in another form; it is not deliverance, it is not pardon for the

" past; it is only a RESPITE, " and that respite will have no " other effect than that of render- " ing the catastrophe still more " dreadful: wriggle and twist as " you will, to equitable adjust- " ment, to the prayer of the Men " of Kent, (the Norfolk Petition " had not then been presented,) " or to a general convulsion and " revolution you must come at " last." I have repeated these expressions fifty times over. The Ministers have now most distinctly declared, over and over again, that gold and Small-notes cannot co-exist. They have two propositions, namely:

That gold cannot circulate with Small-notes.

That they will cause gold to circulate.

And I add another proposition, namely:

You cannot pay the interest of the debt in full with a circulating gold currency.

Now, though they have made no distinct proposition about this paying of the interest of the debt; they have manifestly been converted by me to the two former propositions, and I am convinced, that they are, in their hearts, now converted to the latter. They see, because it is impossible that they should not see, that they can never collect fifty-four millions of taxes per annum in gold. I am sure that they cannot; and therefore I am bound to believe that they have never resolved upon this present measure without having come to the contingent resolution of acting, if need be, upon the Norfolk Petition, and

that need I am satisfied they will discover in less than six months.

If the Norfolk Petition had been listened to and acted upon, instead of being so foully abused as it was, we should, at this day, have seen the country in a solid and tranquil state, mustering together its real legitimate resources against a war; and we should have seen, which is of more importance than every thing else, a comparatively happy labouring people; and I do verily believe that, if I had been in Parliament, it would have been utterly impossible for them to have avoided the adoption of this effectual remedy.

Be this as it may, however, let me approve of that which is consistent with all my own opinions: let me approve of this first serious endeavour to relieve the country from this scourge of paper-money. The situation of the country at this time is such as to beggar all description. The most eloquent pen or tongue can go but a little way in furnishing that description. All men seem to be ruined; and those who have nothing which can be called property, are, in the main, on the verge of starvation. But the first thing of all for the Ministers to attend to is the salvation of the State; the prevention of general anarchy, the dissolution of all the bonds of society, the breaking up of all law, the putting an end to every thing bearing the name of property. Their first duty is to prevent this; and they have seen that, only about six weeks ago, it was a mere accident that this most horrible convulsion did not take place. A simultaneous stopping of all the country banks, or of only one half of them, would have let loose mil-

lions of men, prowling about for food, and sweeping before them every thing which law and justice have provided for the security of person and property. Judge of the effect of such a cause in a country wherethe labouring classes are reduced to the state in which they are here! Figure to yourselves, my friends, if the imagination can go so far, the horrors of such a day. Half a million starving creatures let loose in London ; every city and town in the kingdom exposed to similar scenes ; the army, the police, the peace officers, all but a mere rush before the dreadful scythe of popular vengeance. Figure these scenes to yourselves, and all arising, too, out of what Mr. Canning very justly calls (and as I taught him to call) an usurpation of the King's prerogative of making money ; figure these horrid scenes to yourselves, and then join, if you can, the voracious rooks in reviling the Ministers for having come to a resolution to do their best to prevent the recurrence of this terrific danger. There may, and there will, and I think the Ministers must see it, very great sufferings attend the execution of their project. Merchants, landowners, farmers, manufacturers, may be ruined in great numbers ; but any thing is better than a total dissolution of society ; for then there is no law, there is no justice, there is no safety for person or property ; from the king on his throne to the labourer with his single loaf of bread, all are placed at the mercy of physical strength. The Ministers were, therefore, reduced to this alternative, continual hazard of a general convulsion or putting an end to the small paper-money.

Between these two they could not balance one single moment. They would have been traitors to their master ; and, in short, the wickedest of all mankind, if they had not done something, at least, to put an end to this indescribable danger. I by no means wish to be understood as expressing an opinion that their laudable endeavour has not come too late. I do not know that the general anarchy may not come even now, though I trust that it will not, or at least I hope that it will not ; but of this all men, I think, must be satisfied, that it would have been criminal indeed, not to have made the endeavour to prevent it. If there were no small notes, there must be gold and silver circulating throughout the country ; the millions of society would then have real money for their labour. No stoppage of rag-rooks could then throw millions into a state of starvation. The distress of the farmers and the master-manufacturers and tradesmen, which will inevitably be occasioned by this great effort to restore to the people the use of the king's coin ; this distress of the employers may produce a want of employment, and that will, doubtless, for a while at least, make a slight addition to the hardships endured by the labouring classes ; but the poor-rates are at hand ; there are the legal means of preventing starvation ; and let it be borne in mind, that the angry, the vindictive feelings are not excited by want of employment, as they are by the robberies which the stoppages of banks produce. When the poor man cannot get bread for the money which he has earned, his feelings are very different from those which he expe-

riences from the want of bread arising from the want of employment. He receives from the poor book, with some degree of gratitude ; but he resents, as a robbery committed on him, the withering of a bank note to nothing in his hand.

Upon what ground, then, I should be glad to know, was such a system to be permitted to proceed after the experience of the last fifty days ? It may be said, that it is *to be suffered to proceed for three years longer*. No such thing. The Small-notes will waste away very fast, much faster than the Ministers themselves seem to anticipate, and gold and silver will get about the country and supply their place. In just that degree that these take place of the despicable rags, the state will be safe from destruction, and person and property will be safe. The Small-notes, that are now to be suffered to remain in circulation ; and, indeed, all paper-money, will have received a mark of disapprobation from the Government itself. Every body will be less inclined to take or hold this paper-money. The issuers of the paper-money must get gold to pay it in. People will hold the gold for some time ; but, when they see it generally circulating, they will hold it no longer ; that is to say, if the thing be not already gone too far. If another "*late panic*" should take place ; if all this reprobation bestowed upon the country rags should tumble down another great batch of banks, then this remedy may, after all, be found to be ineffectual ; and, as this is possible, I would recommend the adoption of two concomitant measures. First, I

would enact that all conveyances, settlements, and other transfers ; that every thing, the effect of which is to screen the property of country bankers, should, in case of their stopping payment, be rendered null and void ; and that all attempts to preserve such property by fraudulent means, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and with great severity. By the same Act I would provide, that, for all Small-notes, now issued, under the licence and stamp of the Government, the Government should be answerable. This would quiet the minds of the holders of such notes. The sum total is not very great ; and of all the departures from strict law and justice, this would be the most excusable. The second measure should compel magistrates, sheriffs, churchwardens, and overseers, in their several districts and parishes, to levy contributions of food by distress, in case of emergency. These are very extraordinary measures ; but, they are a vast deal better than anarchy. A visit from magistrates and peace officers would be very different from the visit of a starving and enraged people ; and, if we believe the picture drawn by the Ministers themselves, what man is bold enough to say that such measures may not become necessary. It is, to be sure, most lamentable, most disgraceful, to contemplate the possibility of such necessity ; but, if we were, agreeably to the report of Mr. Huskisson's speech *actually within forty-eight hours of a state of barter*, ought not such necessity to come within the contemplation of the Ministers ? "Think of your situation," said a methodist parson to a parcel of

sailors on board of ship ; "imagine," said he, "what is your danger when there is only a single plank between you and hell." What, then, was our situation, when there were only thin bits of paper, and of false paper too, between us and *barter* ! For, what does barter mean, it means, an absence of all money, an absence of the measure of value, an absence of all those things which restrain those who have nothing to prevent them from taking, at their own good pleasure, just what they please from those who have something.

Let me, upon this occasion, be rightly understood. Mr. Canning (and one cannot help laughing at the idea,) again calls upon the House to "*set the question at rest*." Far, indeed, will this be from setting the question at rest, though, if adhered to, it will have that tendency. There ought to be the measures, and all the measures, suggested in the Norfolk Petition ; there ought to be all these measures to accompany this present measure. Then, indeed, I should see some hope of setting this great question at rest ; but, without those concomitant measures, that question will never be set at rest. Let the Ministers call for the reading of the Norfolk Petition. Let them move for the taking of that petition into consideration ; let them candidly and fairly lay the situation of the country before the people ; let their acknowledgments, as to their other errors, be undisguised, and as full as they have been on the subject of the Small-Note Bill, and they may yet save the country from a convulsion. Every day of my life, every thing that I see and every

thing that I hear serve but to strengthen my conviction, that the remedy pointed out in the Norfolk Petition, and that that remedy alone, can preserve this country from such desolation as was never yet witnessed upon the face of the earth. And now, Money-hoarders, you who have followed my advice, not only take care to hold what you have, but add to your store by every honest means in your power. Even, at this moment, were you to bring out your hoards, and to expend them, you would find that you had gained, greatly gained, by your prudence. Look at the lot of those thoughtless and greedy creatures who have been gambling in funds, in foreign loans, in shares ; look at the ruined wretches ; see the miserable stuff which they call property, melting away, like ice before the sun. While the Scotch philosophers were singing the praises of surplus capital employed in these commodities, while these men were deluding the silly and greedy, I was cautioning the public against them ; from the very outset, I said that the bonds would come to be not worth a straw. Look at the masses of ruin which have proceeded from a rejection of my advice ; look at the misery ; look at the dismay that pervades the whole of this body of gamblers. There needs nothing more to make us detest and abhor a system of paper-money.

At the present moment no species of security, except that of land, is worth one farthing. The possession of the *gold itself* is still better than any security upon land. You will mark well, that, even Mr. Brougham has been converted to the opinion, that gold cannot circulate conjointly with paper.

money. This opinion, which, as you know, I have always held, has now received the sanction of the House of Commons itself. Yet, notwithstanding the solemn pledges of the Ministers, I am of opinion that they will not have the courage to persevere in that which they are about to propose to be enacted. Sir Thomas Lethbridge, in a subsequent debate, has said, that he fears that we must resort to bank restriction again; and this is the opinion of a great number of persons. If such fatal steps should be taken, not only would the Government be everlastingly disgraced, but then would come the general convulsion which the Ministers so much and so justly dread, and come, too, in the worst of all possible ways. There would instantly be two prices in the market, in spite of laws even more severe than those of Robespierre. The soldier, the sailor, all persons in employ under the Government, would be paid in paper-money, while the transactions between private individuals would be carried on with gold and silver. There would be an enormous robbery committed on our merchants and manufacturers, who, while they received a fifth part, perhaps, of what was due to them from foreigners, would have to pay their foreign debts in full. The ruin of all creditors and annuitants would take place; the Government would soon find itself without resource; it would be abandoned by every body, and a total revolution, of some sort or other, must be the consequence.

In a state of things like this, when the Parliament itself seems to say, that, "sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof," surely

every man who can do it ought to provide himself with some portion of gold; ought to think nothing about interest of his money; ought to cast off the Jew for a little, at least; ought to consider, that it is within the compass of possibility, that, even before this present year shall have expired, a single sovereign may be a treasure to his family. How just were my forebodings, when, during last summer, I published a little pamphlet called **GOLD FOR EVER**. I here insert that pamphlet again, now when all the facts are before you. Fathers and mothers, again I beseech you to read it with attention, and, as you love your children, I beseech you to listen to its advice; and, if you follow that advice, you will have reason to the last day of your lives to pronounce with approbation and gratitude the name of

Wm. COBBETT

P. S. Since writing the above, I have obtained, in the Votes of the House, a copy of Mr. ROBINSON's RESOLUTIONS, which are as follows:

1. "That all promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, issued by licensed Bankers in England, or by the Bank of England, for any sum less than 5*l.* bearing a date previous to the 5th day of February 1826, or which may have been stamped previously to that day, shall and may continue to be issued, re-issued, and circulated, until the 5th day of April 1829, and no longer."

2. "That it is expedient to make provision by law for preventing the issuing, re-issuing,

" or circulation, in England, of
 " Promissory Notes, or undertak-
 " ings in writing, payable to the
 " bearer on demand, by licensed
 " Bankers or Banking Compa-
 " nies, for any sum less than 5*l.*,
 " other than such as may have
 " been issued, dated, or stamped
 " previously to the 5th day of
 " February 1826."

3. " That the provisions of any
 " Act or Acts of Parliament now
 " in force relating to the Charter
 " for the Bank of England, where-
 " by the number of partners of
 " which any Bank or Banking
 " Companies may consist is li-
 " mited to six, be altered and
 " amended, so far as they may
 " affect the establishment of any
 " such Banks or Banking Compa-
 " nies situated at a distance not
 " less than sixty-five miles from
 " London."

The *third* is of no consequence to us: the *two first* will do the thing effectually, as far as relates to the false and infamous paper-money; and, I do not see how any man of sense and honesty can be opposed to it. Can any man look at the ruin, that has taken place amongst the labourers, without approving of this measure? The only fear is, that the Ministers will give way: if they do, we have a revolution the most dreadful that ever was witnessed: and this is my decided opinion. This measure will create suffering; but, good God! what would be the sufferings produced by *general anarchy*? If the Ministers give way, destruction will follow. I repeat this with the most serious conviction of its truth.

MEETING

AT THE

FREEMASON'S TAVERN,

*For the adopting of measures,
 having for object the obtaining
 of a seat in Parliament for
 Mr. Cobbett.*

Kensington, 9th Feb. 1826.

YESTERDAY was the day, appointed by SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, for the holding of this Meeting, the hour for which was *one o'clock*. A quarter of an hour before the time, Sir Thomas Beevor and I went to the Freemason's Tavern; but, we now found, that, in engaging the place of assembling, we had been too humble in our calculation as to the number of persons that would be present. We found the room, which contained about *three hundred persons*, full, even to danger of producing real hurt to the gentlemen assembled. The staircase and passages had about as many more on and in them, besides the persons who filled a small room, near to the large room.

After making a fruitless effort to get into the large room, and to open the way for our Chairman, I, not seeing any chance of obtaining a room *any where*, to which to adjourn, and that room sufficient to hold a quarter part of the people who would wish to enter it, and, being anxious to put an end to all the risks of confusion; these being my thoughts on the occasion, I gave it as my opinion, that the Meeting should

be put off to another time ; but, I found every other person of a different opinion ; and, indeed, when it was pointed out to me what a disappointment this would be to those gentlemen, who had come expressly from different parts of the country, I saw, at once, that, at all hazards, the Meeting ought to be held *then*, somewhere or other.

It was instantly proposed to adjourn to *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, and to the north-west corner of that Square we went, where, somebody having impressed an empty coal-wagon into the service, that became a hustings for the occasion ; and, in a short time, I had the pleasure to see in the front and on the flanks of it, an assemblage of, I should think, about *three thousand* persons, certainly the most respectable in appearance that I ever beheld, being equally numerous. This was a proud sight for all the *readers* of the Register, and, certainly, not less so, for me, its *author*. But, the most pleasing reflection, excited by the sight of this assemblage, was, that the *principles*, which I have so long been endeavouring to implant, have taken deep and firm hold of the minds of a large part of the people ; and, which gave me singular satisfaction, I beheld the evidence of *triumph* in the faces of great numbers of *young men* ; for, after all, it is on *them* that the fate of the country must finally rest. The persons of this description seemed particularly desirous of showing me marks of respect ; they took my feet on their hands, and put me upon the wagon as if my weight had been that of a feather ; they made a step of their hands

for me to descend from the wagon ; they locked themselves into ranks to conduct me back to the Tavern ; and they tendered me their honest hands to shake, just as had been done by the hearty and zealous people of Norfolk, when we carried that PETITION, which has been so much abused, but which must, at last, be acted upon, or this kingdom must become a scene of universal desolation.

I mention these circumstances, partly because they do me honour, but, more particularly, for the stronger reason, that they indicate a triumph of those principles, which, amidst such a storm of obloquy and reproach, I have so long maintained. It was indeed a proud day for me ; and, were my "*strange career*," as malignant and ignorant SCARLETT once called it, to end here, for what end more honourable could I wish ? This man, just after my prophecy about PEEL'S BILL, had the empty insolence to call me (who had never even named him in my life) a "*contemptible scribbler*." If such a man were sensible to the workings of shame, what must be his feelings NOW !

The Meeting, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was as *orderly*, and, indeed, a great deal more so, than are the assemblies in another place which I do not care now to name. Sir THOMAS BEEVOR opened the business of the day in a manner which was highly applauded by the Meeting, and in a manner which did him the highest honour. COLONEL JOHNSTONE, one of the Members of Parliament for the town of Boston, proposed the Resolutions, and, in doing this, he evinced that spirit

and that honesty which has distinguished the whole of his conduct, since he has been a Member of Parliament. There will be found, in last week's Register, a report of the proceedings of the day, taken from the "*Morning Chronicle*;" I shall not, therefore, make any attempt to report the speeches of any of us; but I shall here insert the Resolutions to which the Meeting unanimously agreed, because my main object at present is, to add to those Resolutions such observations as appear to be necessary, in order to ensure the best chance of giving effect to this undertaking.

Resolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that it would be beneficial to the country if Mr. Cobbett were a Member of the Commons' House of Parliament; and that it is, therefore, the opinion of this Meeting, that there ought to be raised by public subscription a sum of money sufficient for defraying any expenses that may become necessary for the accomplishment of that object.

2. That Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart., be the Treasurer of such subscription.

3. That the subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer, or to a person authorized by him to receive subscriptions, at the Office of the Register, No. 183, Fleet-street, London.

4. That each subscriber shall, at the time of paying his subscription, receive a receipt for the same, in the following form:—"Received of A. B. "the sum of as
"a subscription towards defraying
"any expenses that may arise from
"any steps that may be taken for
"the purpose of obtaining a return
"of Mr. Cobbett to serve in parliament."

5. That, if it should so happen that there be not raised a sum sufficient to warrant an attempt to effect the object in view, then, in the space of ten days after the close of the next general election, each and every subscriber shall, upon presenting, or causing to be presented, his aforesaid receipt to the Treasurer, or other person appointed for the purpose, receive the whole amount of the sum stated in the said receipt, without any deduction whatsoever.

6. That if any attempt be made, and fail, or if it succeed; and if, in either case, there be a *surplus* remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, then the whole of such surplus shall, at the end of fifty days after the close of the next general election, be, in the manner above-mentioned, returned to the subscribers, in proportion to the sums that they may respectively have subscribed: and, in order that the subscribers may be duly apprized of the share of surplus due to each, the Committee (here below named) shall cause notice to be publicly given of the amount of such surplus, and of the time for repaying it to the subscribers, upon their producing their afore-mentioned receipts. But, in order that there may be a limit to the business of the Committee and the Treasurer, it is understood that, in this case, as well as in that mentioned in Resolution 5, if the subscriber do not make his demand within *three months*, or ninety-three days, after the times above specified, the Committee shall be at liberty to dispose of the unclaimed subscriptions in that way which they may deem most proper, consulting, in this respect, as far as may be practicable, the wishes of the subscribers.

7. That each and every subscriber may subscribe in his own name, in any other name, or under any motto or designation that he may choose, and that his receipt, when produced (either by him or by any holder of

it) shall be as valid as if given to him under his own name.

8. That Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart., Joseph Martin, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Peter Walker, Esq., of Worth, Sussex, William Withers, jun. Esq., of Holt, Norfolk, and William Palmer, Esq., of Bollitree, Herefordshire, be a Committee for deciding upon, and for carrying into execution all the measures necessary for effecting the several purposes above-mentioned, and that their order, or that of any three of them, shall be to the Treasurer, his sufficient warrant for disposing of any sums of money, that he may receive on account of the said subscription.

As far as relates to the collections made at No. 183, Fleet-street, or paid to Sir Thomas Beevor himself in person, the Resolutions themselves are particular enough. But, there is another mode of subscribing; I mean by persons in the country, which requires some little explanation. As far as friends and neighbours may agree amongst themselves to send up subscriptions, ANY ONE can make collections from any number, and, upon forwarding the collection to Fleet-street, can receive one receipt for the whole; but, though there will be, and though, indeed, there already are, some subscriptions which I ought to call large, still success must mainly depend upon numerous small ones. I suggest, therefore, to such gentlemen, in different parts of the country, as may deem it prudent and proper to stand forward as the receivers of subscriptions; I suggest to them to propose so to do, and to make the proposition by letter addressed to Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, who is, as they will perceive, Chairman of

the Committee, such letter being addressed to him at No. 183, Fleet-street, postage paid. When the Committee has received the letter, they will, after due and satisfactory inquiry, notify, in the Register, that the party notified in the Register has authority to collect subscriptions. By these means numerous small sums, especially in large towns, may be collected. The collector would receive a receipt for every sum that he would pay in or cause to be paid in at Fleet-street; and the publicity which would be given, at last, to the account of the manner in which the money has been disposed of, or of the cause of its not having been disposed of at all, or only in part, would enable every subscriber to know what sum he ought to receive back.

I am very well aware that this is suggesting to people to take upon themselves *a great deal of trouble*; but then we are to recollect, that we can have few things which we can wish for without a little trouble. What trouble have I not taken myself? What labours have I not performed? What risks have I not run? What perils have I not encountered; aye, and a numerous family along with me! And, if I had preferred ease to labour; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been; and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been with regard to the cause of its calamities. Whatever else men may say of me; whatever else they may even think of me; there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have swallowed in

wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honours, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former and to put an end to or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, amongst all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers; that I wield a pen more powerful than that of any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns, against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged as having wielded it for the purpose of furthering my own interest; and truth must further declare of me that I have uniformly, that I have unceasingly, that I have without scarcely a week of intermission, been the zealous, the strenuous and ardent advocate of that class of the community, from whom I never could and never can by any possibility receive, not only any sort of reward, but, such is their dispersed, scattered and forlorn situation, scarcely any mark or any expression of their gratitude. Still, however, I must say, as for them, that they have always shown their gratitude when they had the power of doing it. The country will bear me witness, my numerous volumes will record the fact, that if I had been a hedger and a ditcher, that if I had had no other object in life than that of adding an ounce of bread to my day's meal, I could not have been more zealous, more indefatigable than I have been in the cause of that now oppressed class who subsist by their labour. What prevented

me, starting at the same moment, with Mr. WILLIAM HUSKISSON, springing as I did, from a source full as illustrious as his; what prevented me from pursuing the same smooth and flowery path? What prevented me from surpassing him on that path? What prevented me from being as rich and as powerful as he at this moment? Not the want of ambition; not the want of a consciousness of my powers; not the want of that love of wealth, which to a certain degree, is natural and even laudable; not, all who know me will bear me witness, want of anxiety for the well-being of those dependent upon me; no: but the want of a desire to be rich and powerful surpassing the love of honest fame, and my most deep-rooted attachment to my country. I chose the path strewed with thorns: I felt those thorns from the outset: I was not an ignorant man: my choice did not arise from my not perceiving the consequences of it: I knew what I should have to endure: but I also knew that, in the *result*, I should have that heartfelt satisfaction; aye, and that sort of honour, too, which riches and power never can give. Mr. HUSKISSON has his country-seat, his palace in London, his swarms of hangers-on, his *salary* in place, his *pension* out of place, and his wife a pension in the case of his death; but, all the gold and silver, *even all* that the mad speculators expect to drain from the mines of Peru and Mexico, brought in wagons, and lining the road from Hyde-Park Corner to Hammersmith, would not induce me to exchange the name of WILLIAM COBBETT for that of WILLIAM HUSKISSON;

and whatever else men may say of me, in this I am convinced they will say I am sincere.

Now, considering what trouble I have had, what losses of all sorts I have had to endure, and that, too, without ever having been diverted one single moment from my purpose; is it too much to ask of those, who think all this of me which I have said of myself, to take some little trouble in order to ensure me, at last, the barren reward of a seat in that Assembly, in which I ought to have been placed full twenty years ago? Putting it even on this footing; this weakest footing of a gratification to me, do I ask too much, if I ask my own readers to take the very little trouble, to make the very trifling sacrifice, which would now be necessary to effect the object of the Meeting of yesterday? Hundreds of men, I might say five hundred, have declared to me, either by letter, verbally, or by message, that I have been the sole cause of saving them and their families from ruin. Perhaps, ten shillings upon every hundred pounds that I have been the cause of their now possessing, would be a sum far beyond what could possibly be wanted upon this occasion. I will not, therefore, believe it to be necessary to say another word upon that subject; except merely to say, that men ought not to be discouraged from subscribing on account of the smallness of the sum which they can with convenience spare for the purpose.

At what time the general election will take place, nobody can say. The Ministers themselves can, perhaps, hardly guess at it. It may, however, take place in a

couple of months from this time. Therefore, prudence dictates that whatever is done, be done with all convenient speed, for it would be ridiculous, indeed, for us to see the election come on when we were only half prepared for it. It appears to me, that, in almost every neighbourhood where the Register is ever read, a small sum might be collected. The smallness of the sum ought never to discourage any body. Large sums are seldom raised, except by the means of small ones; and this is a fact that every one should bear in mind. There are few gentlemen in the country who will not have business in London in the course of a month or six weeks. If not, they have some friend or neighbour coming to London. If neither of these, a letter covers a rag; and here the rag would be pretty quickly changed into gold. That old remark, that what is *every body's business* is *nobody's business*, is but too apt to be verified in cases like this; but men should say on the contrary; every man should say to himself, the success of the undertaking depends solely UPON ME. Let every *friend* but say this, and the business is done.

I have only to add, that I have no desire that one single farthing of this money should ever come into my pocket. The public would justly blame me, if I were to expend my own money in such an enterprise. According to my notions of the duty of a husband and a father, my earnings do not belong exclusively to me; and though there is not one of those to whom they do belong who would not cheerfully make any sacrifice for the accomplishment of this ob-

ject, it is my duty to prevent such sacrifice from being made. They have all suffered enough, and they have suffered without repining. But, while it is my duty to preserve what little I have, I have not the smallest desire to profit, in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, from this subscription. The resolutions provide most completely for the due appropriation of the money. The Committee are responsible for that appropriation. They are all men of the fairest character, and men of solid landed estates. Therefore, there can be no doubt upon this score. SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, who is the Treasurer, authorizes Mr. JOHN DEAN, at No. 183, Fleet-street, to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts in his name; and for Mr. DEAN's proceedings, SIR THOMAS is responsible. It would be very mortifying to me if the subscription were insufficient to warrant an attempt to be made; but it would be much more mortifying to me to have suffered this opportunity to pass, without doing every thing that lay in my power to get myself put upon the same floor with those men who have so long been deluding and ruining the nation. Not to have made this attempt, and to have made it in earnest, too, would have argued that, after all my talk, I felt myself incompetent to face these men. I feel myself, on the contrary, quite competent to do it; and I am further perfectly satisfied, that, upon that floor I cannot be, without assisting to produce some great and salutary change, in one shape or other.

I cannot conclude this article without expressing, what is deeply felt by the public, admiration at

the conduct of SIR THOMAS BEEVOR and COLONEL JOHNSTONE. They have done that which no other two men in their situations in life would have been found to do; and I flatter myself that the day is not very distant when many others will wish that they had had the spirit to do the same. Short-sighted mortals as we are, we seldom look far before our noses. We think about that which will affect us to-morrow, and not about that which will affect us this day seven years. If I had acted thus, I might now have been a very rich and a most insignificant mortal. If I had been deterred from doing my duty by the railings and bellows of the ignorant and the corrupt, I should now have been either fattening like a hog, in obscurity, or showing myself about in the streets as a mere carcass, the value of which would have been estimated by my clothes.

What are we to think of those landed gentlemen, who admire, who applaud the spirit of Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, and yet who are not found at his back? Why, we are to think not that they are corrupt, or, in a personal sense, cowardly men, but we are to think of them as of men trammelled by an accursed system, that bereaves even wealth of independence; that bereaves courage of the power of striking and even of self-defence; that takes from the mind every spark of conscious dignity, and that makes him that should be the lord truckle to him that should be the lackey. It is impossible to look, without indignation, at the group who now wield the destinies of England; who, amidst a mass of blunders that have covered a country with mi-

sery; sit there, perked up like schoolmasters and their ushers, while the owners of the soil, the natural magistrates of the country, the guardians of its happiness and its honour, stand before them like a set of school-boys, silently listening to their pompous imbecility, and patiently waiting for their fate at their hands.

W.M. COBBETT.

The subscription, in London, amounts to *six hundred pounds*, and rather more, and there is, at this time, about two hundred and fifty pounds promised from the country. — The Committee will, next week, publish a list of gentlemen, in the country, who are to collect subscriptions; and the Committee request such gentlemen, as are desirous of doing this, to write to them with as little delay as possible.

AMERICAN TREES.

THOSE gentlemen who have already *paid for* their trees, will have their trees sent off on Saturday next, and the orders of other gentlemen (as far as those orders can be supplied at all) will be attended to within the course of ten days from this time.

GOLD FOR EVER!

Real Causes of the Fall of the Funds: also, Wholesome Advice to holders of Funds, Scrip, Shares, and all sorts of Paper-Money.

"I counsel thee to get gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich."

REVELATIONS, Chap. iii. v. 18.

No. 183, Fleet-street, 1st. Sept. 1825.

To FATHERS AND MOTHERS:

1. ALL the people of this country, in whatever rank of life, are deeply interested in what is now going on with regard to Funds, Scrip, Shares, and Paper-money, and Gold; and still more deeply interested in what, with regard to these things, *must take place* in a few months' time. The Merchant's ships and cargoes, the Manufacturer's materials and machines, the Shopkeeper's goods, the Builder's contracts, the Butcher's and Baker's book-debts, the Shopman's and Artisan's weekly pay, the Farmer's corn and cattle, the Ploughman's wages, and even the Lord's estate, are all alternately pushed up and pulled down, in price, by the operations relative to paper-money. But, at present, I address myself chiefly to you, FATHERS AND MOTHERS, who have Children to provide for, and whose most sacred duty it is to watch with care and anxiety, every thing which appears to be likely to take from you the means of securing against want and beggary those whom you have brought into the world, and for wilfully

Q

exposing whom to misery, you will, besides meriting their maledictions, be answerable at the judgment-seat of God.

2. When the bank of MINCHIN, the Attorney, and Co. broke at Gosport, the Hampshire newspapers told us, that the distress and agony, all over that county, were as great as if *a dead corpse had been lying in every third house*. When the bank at SALISBURY broke, scores of people, particularly women, who had been well off the day before, were actually seen running about the streets, wringing their hands and crying, not knowing where to look for the means of obtaining food for a single meal. Thus, paper-money can effect all the sorrows attending on pestilence and famine. Only a month ago, owing to the goodness of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, two young women, who had been well brought up by their parents, were released from *gaol*, into which they had been brought, by ruin, occasioned by their father having *lost his all by the breaking of a country bank*. And, had this father any right thus to expose his children to beggary, and to a *gaol*, there to associate with the most infamous of men and women? Had he any right thus to condemn to infamy those children to whom he had given life? They were preserved; they were rescued from the horrid gulf; but, if they had not happened to come under the immediate notice of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE; or, if he had been an unfeeling, or even not a considerate and kind man, to utter ruin, and, in all human probability, to the lowest pit of infamy these innocent young women were

doomed, by their gambling father: for (and I would have you mark it well) to traffic in paper-money is to *gamble*, and to *job in stocks*, is an infamous crime, punishable *by law*, though the crime is now become so general that no one attempts to enforce the law.

3. With these terrific examples before you, can you, Fathers and Mothers, be deaf to the warning voice of the events that are now taking place? You have seen, that, at the end of ten years of profound peace, with every prospect of a long continuance of that peace, in the midst of what the Ministers have called, and induced even the King to call, "universal and permanent prosperity;" in this state of things, you have seen the English Funds fall from 97 to 87, thereby occasioning to the holders a loss of ten pounds out of every 97 pounds, in the short space of about *five months*; and, which is a fact of not less importance, you have seen the Funds of France *rise* during that same space of time.

4. Is it not, then, if your and your children's means be deposited in any of these paper-securities, necessary for you to ascertain, if you can, the *true cause* of this fall? Those blind guides, those at once stupid and mercenary and stock-jobbing things, the *London daily newspapers*, (most of those in the country being little better); those vile things, which caused so many people to be ruined by proclaiming the *solidity of Spanish Bonds*; those impudent pretenders to knowledge, whom Mr. Brougham had the weakness to call "*the best possible public instructors*," now, with all their impudence, have been driven to

acknowledge, that *they* cannot ascertain *the cause* of this, as they call it, *unaccountable* depression. Hear ME, then, Fathers and Mothers, who have what you call "money in the funds," or, who have any thing, of any sort, to do with *Funds, Scrip, Shares*, or with any sort of *paper-money*: hear ME explain the true cause of this alarming fall, and then, if you plunge yourselves and your children into beggary, take the blame wholly to yourselves, and endure as you can your own miseries and the just reproaches of your degraded and starving offspring.

5. Until 1797 (29 years ago) the Bank of England had always *paid in gold*. In that year the Bank had out so much in notes, that it could not take up those notes in gold. The Ministers first, and then the Parliament, stepped forward, first by an **ORDER IN COUNCIL**, and then by an **ACT**, authorized the Bank to *stop paying in gold*, and made its notes pass as money. Now, for the first time, England saw *one pound Bank notes*, which were, however, necessary, there being no gold to circulate. Hence England became a country of paper-money; and, as is always a consequence in such cases, every thing rose enormously in price, and, of course, people's rents and wages fell in real value. If, for instance, I let a farm for a hundred a-year, and the quantity of the money in the country be so increased as to make wheat 10s. a bushel instead of 5s., my year's rent will be worth only half as much as it was before. Thus were thousands of men really robbed of their estates. If I bargain with my master at

Michaelmas for ten pounds a year, the wheat being 5s. a bushel; and, if the paper-money makes, during the year, wheat rise (every thing else rises along with it) to 10s. a bushel, my master, though he pays me the ten pounds in *name*, pays me, in reality, but five pounds. Thus were the labourers really robbed by the issuing of a paper-money.

6. But, now mark: this stoppage of gold payments at the Bank took place in time of WAR: you will please to bear that in mind. The pretence for it was, that the "*enemy*" was at work to get our gold away; though you will with me, wonder, I dare say, how that enemy, who never set his foot on our shores, should be able to "get our gold away." However, such was the *pretence*; and, in order to keep up appearances, the **Act of Parliament** which authorized the Bank to stop paying in gold, provided, that it should begin to *pay in gold again at the end of six months after peace should be made*. So that the people naturally believed, that the stoppage was merely to keep *the hands of the enemy* from our chests of gold. Pray mark, that this Peace came in 1801, five years after the stoppage at the Bank; and *the end of six months came*; but, before it came, another **Act** was passed, putting off gold payments for a year. That year ended, and then an **Act** was passed, putting off gold payments for another year. That year ended, and the same thing would have been done again; but, now, we were at WAR AGAIN, and now the *enemy* might come again to take away our gold out of the Bank; and so, an **Act** was now

in 1803, passed to authorize the Bank to refuse to pay in gold *until six months after the next peace.* Pray bear these things in mind!

7. This peace did, however, at last, in 1814, come: the BOURBONS were restored; the "enemy," vain BONEY, was imprisoned for life, and could not possibly come to take away our gold out of the Bank. The six months expired; there was now *no pretence left* for not paying in gold; but, the Bank *did not pay in gold:* it was, year after year, still protected from paying by repeated Acts of Parliament, till, at last, in 1819, Mr. Peel brought into that same Parliament, which refused to inquire into the 16th of August affair, and which passed SIX ACTS, a Bill which goes by his name, and is called PEEL'S BILL, to compel the Bank to pay in gold in *four years from that time.* Please to attend to this transaction: according to Peel's Bill and its appendant Acts, and to the small-note law then in force, there were to be gold payments at the Bank on the first of May, 1823, and, neither the Bank, nor any country bank, was to issue any note *under five pounds,* from and after that *first day of May.*

8. You remember what hideous ruin followed these laws. You remember how it swept away merchants, manufacturers, shopkeepers, and tradesmen; how it brought the farmers and their wives and children to the poor-house; how it drove the nobles to mortgage their estates to the Bank; how, in short, it beggared a large part of the landowners and their tenants. You remember this very well; but, perhaps, you do

not clearly understand *how* these gold-payment measures produced these melancholy effects. Pray, then, lend me your ear, while I endeavour to explain this matter to you. You have seen in the latter part of paragraph 5, how the landlord and the labourer are ruined by the *increase* of paper-money. The *farmer* must, of course, be ruined by its *decrease*, because (supposing the increase to be one-half) he has to sell twice as much wheat to pay his rent as he had to sell before. The landlord now *gains*; but, this gain is not long; for the farmer is *ruined*, and the landlord gets *no rent at all.* A new lease, at any rate, must take place, and the landlord (while all his taxes remain as high as ever) has *only half the sum to live upon* that he had before. Monstrous was the ruin. The Bank, and all the country banks, *drew in their paper* (we shall see *why* and *how* presently), to be ready to pay in gold; *one-seventh part of the country banks broke*, and more than *half of the remainder shut up shop.* Prices fell. A farmer's wheat rick, that used to be worth 500*l.* perhaps, was not worth 200*l.* A shop-keeper's goods that he had given, or bargained to give, 5,000*l.* for, perhaps, were not worth 2,000*l.* How was *he* to make good his payments? The banks were compelled to lessen the quantity of their paper, in order to bring it within the probable sum that they could get in gold, ready to pay with in May, 1823, according to law. This made money scarce, made prices fall, and, as we approached the day of gold payments, money became less and less in quantity, and

prices became lower and lower, while (and you will well observe this) the taxes remained always the same in name, but were, in fact, tripled in amount, and, therefore, the fundholders were receiving three times as much as they ought to receive.

9. If this had continued only about ten years longer, almost every landowner in England and Scotland and Ireland would have been a real ragged beggar. It was surprising, that men, who had in their hands the absolute power of making the laws, should have suffered things to go to this extent; but, at any rate, they resolved to let them go no further, to submit to no further ruin. Now, therefore, in July 1822, (nine months from the day when all small notes were, by law, to cease,) the landlords had clearly demonstrated their fixed resolution to take off taxes to a very great amount (which must have produced a sweeping away of a large part of the debt), or, to have high prices again. At this point the Minister gave way; and in July 1822, when the paper-money was reduced to a small quantity, and when wheat was come down to 4s. a bushel, they passed the NEW SMALL NOTE BILL, which authorized the issuing of small notes by all the banks, great and small, for eleven years longer; that is, as they thought, for ever. This was a part repeal of Peel's Bill; but, it did not go so far as again to protect the banks against payments in gold: and this, as we are now going to see, was the distant cause of the present fall of the funds.

10. The new Small Note Bill made the banks believe that they were now safe, relying upon the

people in general not knowing that the Bill of Peel had not been wholly repealed; relying upon the mass of the people not knowing that they could still demand gold for notes; and relying also upon the influence of tax-gatherers, army-people, navy-people, and so forth, who are all necessarily upholders of the paper-system. Paper, therefore, came tumbling out again; new banks arose all over the country; prices got up from wheat at 4s. a bushel, to wheat at 9s. a bushel; the Ministers bragged of the "prosperity," the landlords were delighted, "money" became superabundant, and the funds rose to 97.

11. But, this "prosperity" was false; it was bottomed, not on solid gold but on flimsy paper. It could exist for only a certain period; and, now I will tell you why. Gold is a thing of real value; paper a thing of imaginary value. When a country has a paper-money beyond a certain extent, gold will leave that country, and go to other countries, leaving the paper-money behind it. Now, unless our paper got out to a great extent, it would not raise prices high enough to enable the land-owners to pay the present taxes, and keep their estates too. So that, it was absolutely necessary to put the paper out to a great extent; yet, if this were done, the gold would leave the country; because, then, the market value of gold in England would rise as well as the market value of corn (both being bought with paper-money), and there were all the banks (as they now are) compelled to give gold for their paper, at no rise of price at all. So that, when the paper intended to raise

prices, had raised them to a certain extent, away went the gold; and it has now been going, for about nine months, to the meltingpots at Paris and elsewhere. There is a regular trade in it with Paris; the sovereigns are there melted down by the gold-refiners, made into bars, and sent to the French Mint, where the bars are coined into *Charles Dices*. The English Bank Notes, which get to Paris, are bought (by persons coming home) for 3d. each less than a gold sovereign. A man with 10,000*l.* may, by repeating the operation 36 times in the year (which he may easily do), turn the 10,000*l.* into 16,000*l.* and upwards, in the course of the year, if he clear 3d. on each; and, if he clear only *one single halfpenny* on each, he will turn the 10,000*l.* into 11,000*l.* and upwards, in the course of a year. Is it possible, then, that gold will remain here, while a great quantity of paper is out, while the banks are all compelled to exchange their paper for gold on demand, and, now, too, when every man in England and every woman too (thanks to Mr. JONES of Bristol) knows this fact as well as the Jews themselves? Is it possible, that, when it is as notorious as the sun at noonday, that people are actually making rapidly growing fortunes by merely going to the banks and exchanging notes for gold; is it possible, that, in this state of things, other people should not prefer gold to notes, for the purpose of keeping; is it possible that the banks should not be pressed for gold; and, if they be pressed for gold, is it possible that the funds and all English "securities," as they are called, should not fall in price?

13. But, say you, "Why should this make them fall?" That is the very question which I wished you to put; and now you shall see "why;" and also see the gulf that is yawning to receive the means of you and your children. The great Bank, finding itself pressed for gold, and likely to be further pressed, must adopt means to save itself. It has no way of doing this but *stopping its paper from coming in to take the gold away*. This it cannot now do by law. It must, therefore, use some other means. It must send out, and get in its paper. Its principal means of doing this consists of the Exchequer Bills which it holds. It sells a parcel of these, and thereby takes up a parcel of its notes; and *down fall* Exchequer Bills from such a large parcel being offered for sale. It puts a *stop to its loans* to merchants and bankers, and thereby stops a great lot of its notes from coming in to demand its gold. Then those merchants and bankers are *compelled to sell stock*, in order to supply the place of the discounts; and, *down fall the funds*. The country bankers are pressed; they must sell stock; the manufacturers, the farmers, the traders, all are refused discounts, or advances, by country bankers, whose credits in London are shortened by the fall in the price of the stock which they have pawned with the London bankers: all these must *sell stock*, if they have any, and, if not, they must sell their houses, lands, or goods; ruin sweeps about in every direction, and only lays its first fatal grip upon the funds, these being a sort of property, that can, in an instant, be transferred with a word, and even in a whisper.

14. Such is the real cause of

the fall. This fall, arrested, now and then, by some temporary expedient, *must go on, till the drain of gold be stopped*; that drain cannot be stopped unless the paper be reduced to *a very small amount*, compared with its present amount; this reduction cannot take place without bringing prices down about one half from their present height; prices cannot thus fall without spreading ruin all over the kingdom, and without plunging poor Ireland again into actual starvation; and, yet, if the drain of gold be stopped by another protection of the banks against the demanders of gold, the Bank Notes will, in fact, be *assignats*; the dividends will be paid in a greatly depreciated paper; and, perhaps, in less than a year, a *hundred pounds of stock* will not yield enough of interest to pay one single week's wages of a labourer.

15. I think I hear yon dull and conceited father, and yon pert and thoughtless mother, exclaim: "Ah! well, as long as I can buy all I want with my dividends, I shall not be uneasy." Yes; but if your dividends will *buy you nothing*? Answer me, however, this one question: What is the cause that the *French funds remain unaffected by all this alarm*? It is simply because they rest on *gold and silver*, and not on *bits of paper*. How is it, that all foreign loans *made in England*, that all bonds, scrip and shares, either greatly fall, or wholly disappear? Because they arose out of this paper-money; and because they cannot stand if it be drawn in.

16. This matter is now all so plain, that to bestow more words on it would be to insult the under-

standing of any sensible father or mother. Such father and mother have, in the present state of things, but one safe course to pursue; and that is, whether they hold stock, Exchequer bills, bonds, scrip, shares, or bank notes of town or country, to **TURN THEM INSTANTLY INTO GOLD**, and wait a little to see what turn things will take. I cannot lay down my pen without thinking of thousands upon thousands that will be beggars from their rejection of this advice. I have now done my duty, and must leave things to take their course.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

FREE-TRADE PROJECT.

(Continued from p. 447.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I.

From and after the first of October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of his Most Christian Majesty, to all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said colonies all kinds of merchandise, (being productions, the growth, or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France), with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion; and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandise imported in the same, shall not be subject, in the colonies of the United Kingdom, to other or higher duties than those to which British

vessels may be subject, on importing the same merchandise from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself.

The same facilities shall be granted, reciprocally, in the colonies of France, with regard to the importation, in British vessels, of all kinds of merchandise, (being productions, the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any country under the British dominion), with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods, the produce of any foreign country, may now be imported into the colonies of the United Kingdom, in the ships of

country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said colonies in British ships, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other, the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the high contracting parties with the colonies of the other, upon a footing of fair reciprocity.

ARTICLE II.

From and after the same period, French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company), all kinds of merchandise, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandise exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on exporting the said merchandise, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself; and they shall be entitled to the same

bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, to which British vessels would be entitled, on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted, reciprocally, in all the colonies of France, for the exportation, in British vessels, of all kinds of merchandise, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of France.

These two additional articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

(L.S.) Le Prince de POLIGNAC.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

Between His Majesty and the State of Colombia, together with an additional Article thereunto annexed, signed at Bogota, April 18, 1825.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Extensive commercial intercourse having been established for a series of years between the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, and the several provinces or countries of America, which (now united) constitute the

State of Colombia, it seems good for the security as well as encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between His said Britannic Majesty and the said State, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signature of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation. For this purpose they have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say,--His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Potter Hamilton, Esq.; and Patrick Campbell, Esq.;—and the Vice President, charged with the executive power of the State of Colombia, Pedro Gual, Secretary of State in the department for Foreign Affairs, and General Pedro Briceno Mendez;—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual, firm, and sincere amity between the dominions and subjects of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs, and successors, and the State and people of Colombia.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be, between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of Colombia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories, respectively; also to hire and occupy

houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that the citizens of Colombia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding article, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher, or other duties, shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty, of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Colombia, of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of Colombia, to or from the said dominions of His Britannic Majesty,

or to or from the said territories of Colombia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Colombia, on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Colombian vessels; nor in the ports of His Britannic Majesty's territories, on Colombian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of Colombia of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in Colombian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of His Britannic Majesty of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia, whether such importation shall be in British or Colombian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, on the exportation to Colombia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Colombian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufactures of Colombia to His Britannic Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or Colombian vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding with respect to the regulations which may respectively consti-

tute a British or a Colombian vessel, it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, and owned by British subjects, or by any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are British subjects, excepting where the laws provide for any extreme cases, shall be considered as British vessels; and that all vessels built in the territories of Colombia, and owned by the citizens thereof, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are Colombian citizens, excepting where the laws provide for any extreme cases, shall be considered as Colombian vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, or citizens of the state of Colombia, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of both powers, respectively, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other person for those purposes, nor to pay them any salary or remuneration, unless they shall choose to employ them; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into, or exported from, the territories of either of the contracting parties, as they shall see good.

ARTICLE IX.

In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice,

the subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident.

They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretence whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by the subjects or citizens of one or other power.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places, as either of them may judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects of His Britannic Majesty and the citizens of Colombia, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of interruption, so

long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether intrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the state in which such subjects or citizens may reside.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of His Britannic Majesty residing in the territories of the State of Colombia shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, provided that this take place in private houses, and with the decorum due to divine worship, with due respect to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, who may die in the said territories of Colombia, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities. Nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise, nor upon any account. In the like manner, the citizens of Colombia shall enjoy within all the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of his said Majesty.

(To be continued.)

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending February 4.

Per Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	61 1	Oats	24 4
Rye	41 5	Beans	39 9
Barley ..	37 0	Pease	44 5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended February 4.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat ..	38,666
Rye	276
Barley ..	39,937

Qrs.	Qrs.
Oats	32,614
Beans	4,936
Pease	1,925

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, February 4.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	4,679	for 14,862	15	7	Average, 63
Barley..	4,302	..	8,446	10	7.....38
Oats..	12,672	..	17,368	8	5.....27
Rye	12	....	21	5	2.....40
Beans..	1,815	....	3,748	3	11.....41
Pease ..	873	....	1,941	4	7.....44

Friday, Feb. 10.—The late contrary winds have been succeeded by foggy weather, which prevents supplies coming to market, and the

trade for all descriptions of Grain has continued dull, so that Monday's prices could with difficulty be supported.

Monday, Feb. 13.—The wind having been contrary and weather foggy during last week, occasioned our supplies of Grain to be moderate, but there was a considerable arrival of Flour. This morning there are fair quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; but very little Corn of any description from more distant ports. Prime Wheat, though scarce, is 1s. lower than last Monday; other sorts continue very dull in disposal, and at a greater reduction.

Barley has again declined in value 1s. per quarter. Malt also is lower. Beans sell very heavily, and are lower, and the same with White Pease. Grey Pease are very dull and rather lower. The quantity of Oats for sale has considerably decreased within this week past, yet our buyers purchase so reluctantly that the prices quoted are hardly obtainable. In the Flour trade there is no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Secords	52s. — 54s.
— North Country ..	45s. — 50s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Feb. 6 to Feb. 11, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat..	4,176	Tares	205
Barley ..	4,384	Linseed ..	—
Malt....	6,710	Rapeseed..	—
Oats	6,840	Brank ..	9
Beans....	1,672	Mustard ..	—
Flour....	9,085	Flax	—
Rye....	—	Hemp ...	—
Pease....	900	Seeds ...	12

Foreign.—Barley, 650 quarters.

—
City, 15th Feb. 1826.

BACON.

This article, it will be seen, is still falling in price. On board, 46s. to 48s. Landed: 46s. to 48s.

BUTTER.

Best Dutch, 108s. to 112s.; Carlow, 84s. to 88s.; Waterford, Dublin, or Limerick, 74s. to 78s. Inferior foreign, of which there is a great abundance, 60s. to 80s.

CHEESE.

Cheshire, 56s. to 76s. Double Gloucester, 64s. to 72s.; Single, 60s. to 68s.—There is a considerable stock of Cheshire and Double Gloucester, of inferior quality, which is selling greatly below the above prices.

—

Monday, Feb. 13.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 55 firkins of Butter, and 30 bales of Bacon.

—

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 13.

The market on Friday looking downward, previous prices were with difficulty obtained. To-day we have an over large number of Beasts, and quite enough of Sheep, both of which are lower, and trade very dull. Unless things be held back, prices must go down; but if a necessity exists, which we fear is too much the case, and money must be had, it can be obtained only by a sacrifice. Those who hold on may find affairs no better two or three months hence; and an over supply, in the present state of affairs, must inevitably reduce the value of fat Stock.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 8	to 4 10
Mutton ...	3 10	— 5 0
Veal	5 6	— 6 6
Pork	5 0	— 6 0
Beasts ...	3,166	Sheep .. 17,850
Calves ...	120	Pigs ... 110

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 4	to 4 4
Mutton ...	3 6	— 4 6
Veal	4 0	— 6 0
Pork	4 0	— 5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 2	to 4 2
Mutton ...	3 8	— 4 6
Veal	4 0	— 6 0
Pork	4 0	— 6 0

COAL MARKET, Feb. 10.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
7 Newcastle..	4½	35s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.
4 Sunderland..	4	37s. 3d.—42s. 0d.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 0 to 5 10
Middlings.....	2 10 — 2 15
Chats	2 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions 7s. 0d.—0s. 0d.	per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	£3 5 to 5 10
Middlings.....	2 0 — 2 10
Chats.....	1 10 — 2 0
Common Red..	3 5 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 90s.

Straw...36s. to 40s.

Clover.. 85s. to 115s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 60s. to 100s.

Straw .. 36s. to 47s.

Clover.. 84s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....65s. to 95s.

Straw...36s. to 40s.

Clover.. 84s. to 115s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	60 70 0	38 42 0	25 31 0	46 52 0	54 58 0
Banbury	56 66 0	37 41 0	27 30 0	46 50 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	56 68 0	34 39 0	24 29 0	50 55 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	62 64 0	34 40 0	24 25 0	56 0 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	58 72 0	38 41 0	26 31 0	38 40 0	38 54 0
Derby.....	66 70 0	30 40 0	22 27 0	40 51 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	56 69 0	35 41 0	22 31 0	44 56 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52 66 0	32 37 0	24 28 0	52 56 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	65 72 0	36 46 0	22 24 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Eye	61 65 0	31 35 0	21 26 0	33 38 0	35 40 0
Guildford.....	60 76 0	34 39 0	26 34 0	48 51 0	48 54 0
Henley	61 76 0	33 42 0	24 32 0	51 54 0	48 56 0
Horncastle.....	53 57 0	32 35 0	18 22 0	38 42 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	56 72 0	30 41 0	21 30 0	40 60 0	0 0 0
Lewes	44 66 0	36 40 0	21 27 0	0 0 0	44 0 0
Newbury	44 77 0	32 40 0	23 30 0	50 56 0	48 50 0
Northampton....	60 67 0	34 40 0	22 25 0	40 47 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	65 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	41 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	58 75 0	32 42 0	20 32 0	48 52 0	46 51 0
Stamford.....	47 64 0	30 36 6	21 25 0	34 44 0	0 0 0
Stowmarket	59 64 0	28 35 0	23 26 0	36 0 0	38 0 0
Swansea	62 0 0	36 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	63 0 0	34 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	62 82 0	33 42 0	25 32 0	43 50 0	45 52 0
Warminster.....	50 67 0	30 40 0	23 28 0	49 60 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	62 0 0	33 0 0	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith*	27 32 0	24 27 0	17 21 0	16 18 0	18 20 0
Haddington*	25 31 0	25 29 0	16 20 3	16 20 0	16 20 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—In the little business transacted during the past week, a further small decline was submitted to in each description of Grain, with an exception to the most superior qualities. This day's market was well attended, and sales to a moderate extent were effected of Wheat and Oats, at a decline, however, of 1d. per 70 lbs, on the former, and of about 4d. per 45 lbs. on the latter. In other articles, for which the demand was very limited, there was little or no variation in value since this day se'nights.

Imported into Liverpool from the 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 1,454; Barley, 507; Oats, 1,358; Malt, 100; Beans, 121; and Pease 400 qrs. Flour, 3,977 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,402 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Feb. 11.—Our supply of all sorts of Grain to-day was very large, and the demand exceedingly limited, so much so, as to cause a complete stagnation in the trade. Prices of Red Wheat, 50s. to 66s.; White, to 59s.; Barley, 26s. to 34s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; Beans, 34s. to 37s.; Pease, 34s. to 38s.; Boilers, to 50s. per quarter; and Flour, 46s. to 47s. per sack.

Bristol, Feb. 11.—The Corn markets here are very dull, and little is doing in Corn, &c. The following prices are obtained for what was sold. Supplies moderate.—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 50s. per bag.

Ipswich, Feb. 11.—We had to-day a short supply of all Grain, and prices were again lower. Wheat and Barley were both 1s. per quarter cheaper. Prices as follow:—Wheat 56s. to 63s.; Barley, 28s. to 36s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Pease, 39s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Feb. 11.—The Wheat offering here to-day was generally in bad condition, and must be called from 1s. to 2s. lower; in other Grain no material alteration.—Red Wheat, 48s. to 54s.; White ditto, 54s. to 56s.; Oats, 20s. to 23s.; and Beans, 34s. to 38s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Feb. 10.—The arrivals are good of all sorts of Grain for this day's market. Wheat sells slowly at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley is also in very limited demand, and price full 1s. per quarter lower. In Oats, Shelling, and Beans, there is no alteration.

Manchester, Feb. 11.—At our market this day we had a very thin attendance of buyers, with little or no business done, except by needy purchasers; to have done any business, lower prices must have been submitted to, and prices must be quoted nominal.—Wheat, English, 9s. 9d. to 10s. per bushel of 70lbs.; ditto, Irish, 8s. 9d. to 9s.; Oats, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel of 45 lbs.; Beans, 50s. to 54s. per quarter; Malt, 48s. to 52s. per six bushels; and Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 11.—We had again a good supply of Wheat from the farmers with some trifling arrivals from the north at this morning's market, which met slow sale at last week's prices. Malting Barley, both English and foreign, is dull sale, at 2s. per quarter cheaper. Malt is also 2s. per quarter lower. The farmers' supply of Oats was larger than it has been for some weeks past, and prices were 1s. per quarter lower.—Wheat, new, 50s. to 61s.; foreign, 48s. to 53s.; Rye, 40s. to 42s.; foreign, 32s. to 36s.; Barley, 32s. to 35s.; foreign, 26s. to 32s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; Oats, 23s. to 28s.; foreign, 19s. to 21s.; Beans, 42s. to 46s.; Pease, white, 54s. to 60s. per quarter, imperial measure. Flour, 48s. per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Feb. 11.—We had an unusual large supply of fat Cattle for this day's market, and the demand being very unequal to it, many of them remained unsold; prices 7s. 6d. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs; we had also a large supply of Store Scots, very few of them disposed of, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat, the prices of those few sold; not a single lot of either Short Horns or Devons offered for sale. A few Homebreds, Cows and Calves here, the sale of which was very limited and the prices lower. Pigs a large supply and cheap; fat ones 7s. per stone.

Horncastle, Feb. 11.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Manchester, Feb. 8.—Our market this day affords only a small supply of Stock, which gave the sellers a confidence in obtaining more price, but a scarcity of money evidently prevailed, which caused both Beef and Mutton to hang long on hand. Prices as follow:—Beef, 5½d. to 7d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; Veal, 7½d. to 9d.; and Pork, 5d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market, on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle, and there being many buyers prime fat met with ready sale, at last week's prices. There was a short supply of Sheep, and they sold readily at a little advance in price.—Beef, from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; and Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 4, 1826.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London*	63	8....38	8....27
Essex	65	6....39	1....26
Kent	60	3....37	6... 24
Sussex	60	6....38	5... 25
Suffolk	59	6....36	9... 26
Cambridgeshire	68	4....36	0....22
Norfolk	59	3....35	6....26
Lincolnshire	60	9....36	3....20
Yorkshire	60	1....35	9....21
Durham	60	4....38	0....27
Northumberland	57	7....34	10....25
Cumberland	61	5....34	6....22
Westmoreland	63	5....36	0....24
Lancashire	65	2....42	8....24
Cheshire	65	6....47	6....24
Gloucestershire	67	5....42	10....25
Somersetshire	67	4....40	4....24
Monmouthshire	65	6....43	10....27
Devonshire	63	0....36	8....23
Cornwall	59	5....35	1....24
Dorsetshire	62	5....37	1....24
Hampshire	60	4....37	7....24
North Wales	65	10....39	6....26
South Wales	61	2....32	4....18

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.